

## CLAIMS

1. A method of manufacturing a stamper for manufacturing an information medium, comprising the steps of:

manufacturing a photoresist master by forming a light  
5 absorption layer with a film thickness  $T$  that satisfies  $T > 180$  (nm) and a photoresist layer, in that order, on top of a substrate, irradiating light onto said photoresist layer to form a latent image from an opposite surface to that which contacts said light absorption layer, and then developing said  
10 latent image to form an uneven pattern;

forming a thin metal film on top of said uneven pattern of said photoresist master;

forming a metal film on top of said thin metal film; and

forming a stamper by separating said thin metal film and  
15 said metal film from said photoresist master.

2. The method of manufacturing a stamper according to claim 1, wherein

the film thickness  $T$  of said light absorption layer satisfies  $T > 200$  (nm).

20 3. A stamper for manufacturing an information medium, in a surface of the stamper an uneven pattern being formed in advance, the stamper being manufactured by the steps of:  
manufacturing a photoresist master by forming a light absorption layer with a film thickness  $T$  that satisfies  $T > 180$  (nm) and a photoresist layer, in that order, on top of a  
25

substrate, irradiating light onto said photoresist layer to form a latent image from an opposite surface to that which contacts said light absorption layer, and then developing said latent image to form an uneven pattern; forming a thin metal film on top of said uneven pattern of said photoresist master; forming a metal film on top of said thin metal film; and forming the stamper by separating said thin metal film and said metal film from said photoresist master.

4. A stamper according to claim 3, wherein

the film thickness  $T$  of said light absorption layer satisfies  $T > 200$  (nm).

5. A photoresist master comprising a substrate, a light absorption layer laminated on top of said substrate, and a photoresist layer which is laminated on top of said light absorption layer and is capable of having an uneven pattern formed therein by forming and subsequently developing of a latent image, wherein a film thickness  $T$  of said light absorption layer satisfies  $T > 180$  (nm) and preferably  $T > 200$  (nm).

6. An information medium, in which a final uneven pattern is formed by using, as a negative pattern, an uneven pattern of a stamper manufactured by the steps of: manufacturing a photoresist master by forming a light absorption layer with a film thickness  $T$  that satisfies  $T > 180$  (nm) and a photoresist layer, in that order, on top of a substrate, irradiating light

onto said photoresist layer to form a latent image from an opposite surface to that which contacts said light absorption layer, and then developing said latent image to form an uneven pattern; forming a thin metal film on top of said uneven pattern of said photoresist master; forming a metal film on top of said thin metal film; and forming the stamper by separating said thin metal film and said metal film from said photoresist master.

7. The information medium according to claim 6, wherein

said final uneven pattern is formed by direct transfer of said uneven pattern from said stamper.

8. The information medium according to claim 6, wherein

said final uneven pattern is formed by transfer of an uneven pattern from a mother stamper, and said uneven pattern of said mother stamper is formed by transfer of said uneven pattern using said stamper as a master stamper.

9. The information medium according to claim 6, wherein

said final uneven pattern is formed by transfer of an uneven pattern from a child stamper, and said uneven pattern

of said child stamper is formed by transfer of an uneven pattern from a mother stamper, which has been formed by transfer of said uneven pattern using said stamper as a master stamper.